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Subsidies for the Merchant Marine. The last vote taken in the House of Representatives on a ship subsidy bill was recorded on March 2 of this year. when a change of two votes would have passed the bill, and as the Senate had ady acted favorably upon it it would have been sent to a President who had frequently urged subsidy legislation to revive the American merchant marine. Mr. TAFT has since become President He is even more robust and emphatic in advocating ship subsidies than Mr. ROOSEVELT was. At Seattle the other day Mr. TAFT declared that there is no subject to which Congres can better devote its attention in the coming session than the passage of a bill which shall encourage our merchant marine." The subject, it may be assumed, will occupy a good deal of

47, as compared with 55 in the Sixoth Congress. In his speech at Seattle Mr. TAFT referred to the fact, although he did not dwell upon it, that we maintained industries but neglected to follow the example of Germany (a tariff country) and free trade England, which subsidized their ships engaged in foreign trade. With characteristic frankness

room, and a very prominent place, in

his first annual message in December,

strongly Republican in the Senate, and

publican in the House by a majority

which will be addressed to a Congress

" Of course we are familiar with the argumen that this would be contributing to private companies out of the Treasury of the United States, out we are thus contributing in various ways. on similar principles in effect, both by our protive tariff law, by our river and harbor bills and by our reclamation service."

In the Atlantic Monthly for October Mr. WINTHROP L. MARVIN, formerly secretary of the Merchant Marine Commission in Washington, puts the matter succinctly in an article entitled "American Ships and the Wav to Get Them' when he says: "We have established protective system, and we have left cal-to audiences of idealists. out of that system the industry of the ocean ship owners." In 1855, when our was at its meridian, no less that 583,000 tons of shipping were launched makes the point that this flourishing condition was "the result of a system of national protection deliberately initiated in 1789 by the founders of the Federal Government." He might have set before us this illuminating table of imports and exports carried in American and foreign vessels from 1825 to 1901:

	In American	In Foreign
Year.	Ships.	Ships.
1825	\$180,000,000	\$15,000,000
1845,	189,000,000	42,000,000
1850	239,000,000	90,000,000
1855	405,000,000	131,000,000
1860	, 507,000,000	255,000,000
1862	217,695,418	218,015,296
1869	289,000,000	586,000,000
1879	272,000,000	911,000,000
1884	233,000,000	1,127,000,000
1880	203,000,000	1,217.000,000
1807	189,000,000	1,525,000,000
1001	185,000,000	1,919,000,000
		THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Note the steady decline in the value of goods carried in American bottoms from 1860 down, and the remarkable increase in the value of products carried by foreign vessels during the same period, an increase from \$255,000,000 to \$1,919,000,000. The "destruction of ocean shipping" began not after but before the civil war, Mr. MARVIN submits. In 1855 our new shipbuilding tonnage was 583,000, whereas by 1860 it had declined to 214,000:

"One cause of this shrinkage was that as direct result of the flerce sectional jealousy and strife over the slavery issue in Congress the ocean mail subsidies were withdrawn, in retaliation on the part of the leaders of the South agains the abolition ports of the North, which built and owned most of the swift and powerful vesse of such unmistakable value in the conflict now seen to be impending."

The early American mail subsidies at a time when Democratic Presidents vigorously urged such protection to the its British competitor, a fact that seems present day who balk at the mention of a ship subsidy. It is the policy of 1860 and not that of the first half of the nineteenth century that now inspires them. sponsible for most of the tariff laws lish officers of the same grade. Amerto appreciate the value of subsidies in \$6,000 and \$8,000 respectively. creating and sustaining a merchant voted together on the subject. There land over the condition of the army. none, or very little, in the form of money subsidies for the protection of ships en-

gaged in foreign trade.

German merchant marine, rapidly grow- of the English subaltern. ing in numbers and efficiency, has also been stimulated by subsidies. The annual her total has been \$300,000,000. France, Italy, Norway, Japan, all maintain the and the United States of the great naard among the progressive nations.' wage scale, has been tried by France nations that resorted to the subsidy leaped into prominence. The United States must follow their example or be resigned to the absence of the American flag from the trading fleets of the Seven Seas; and it must also understand that if there are no subsidies there will be no available reserve force for the navy, except what the domestic shipping affords, and few auxiliaries in time of war to act as scouts and carry troops n a pressing emergency.

The theory of "free ships" and the free shipyard may be satisfactory to its adherents, but it is a worldwide condition that the United States is facing for everything except his personal apand must deal with.

The Practical Man Among the Idealists and Romanticists.

The Hon. EUGENE T. Foss, a tariff Democratic candidate for Lieutenant- ment "should come forward with benefi-Governor of Massachusetts, views with alarm his household bills and so ac- notable for the desired consummation counts for his conversion:

" When I see the cost of living, the high prices of food, clothing and other necessities of life, I think it is time that party considerations give place to higher motives."

So far as the tariff is responsible for the higher cost of living, what help is in the Democrats? They are tarred with the same stick as the Republicans. They lick up gratefully the crumbs of protection that fall to them from Mr. and heap the burden on "the Govern-ALDRICH'S table.

So far as the cost of living in general at it in the same ineffectual and resigned the earth, and then with an entirely spirit that they growl, let us say, at the straight face asks the Government to high wages and low capacities of domesprotective tariff to encourage home tic servants. They accept high and Building for the ball, the Departments ever higher prices as a necessary part for sleeping quarters, and so on; but the of life, and so long as they are making saloons, the boarding houses, the quick money, as times are good, they are lunch deadfalls, and the hotels-to say content. They don't vent their spleen nothing of the nighthawk cabs and on the politicians until bad times come; and then they do it furiously and will reap the harvest and the Governblindly, like a child kicking at a chair ment may go hang. whereon it has just bruised its shins.

> A practical question has no charms for a nation of sentimentalists. Mr. Foss can talk about the tariff until the tion? The War Department has already Democrats had appealed to the great practical consequence, and now comes heart of the people on a subject for Washington with a perfectly placid which it throbs eagerly; had they put proposition that the national Treasury into their platform a passionate "rec- shall be touched again for the material ognition" of Dr. Cook, they might have of a purely local and catchpenny celecarried the State. It is of no use to bration! It has always been and will talk figures—unless they are rhetori- always be just so. Washington is for-

Salaries and Subalterns.

ing with considerable interest that por- ington never does, and in our opinion in the United States, and Mr. MARVIN tion of the new French budget which in- never will. Out of the promise and the creases the pay of the Lieutenants and glorification of her councils there always Captains. By the terms of this measure emanates a wail for Government assistthese officers are to be better paid in the ance; and so we honestly believe it will future than English officers of the same be to the end. rank. This situation leads the London Two-thirds of the population of Wash-Truth to address a protest to the makers ington take more interest in the unof the English budget. Incidentally, in- timely death of a canary bird in southteresting statistics of the pay of Cap-least Washington than they do in the ta'n and Lieutenants in the armies of jealousies of Germany and England; both countries are supplied.

to receive a monthly salary ranging sympathies of man and woman into a from \$60 to \$90. The Second Lieuten- colorless and barren groove. They ocants are to receive a minimum of \$40 cupy themselves with childish things. and a maximum of \$60. The increase in and when they want something they both cases is, of course, based upon turn their dull eyes to "the Governlength of service. English Captains on ment." the contrary receive a fixed monthly salary of \$85, and the Second Lieutenants \$38, a sum increased to \$55 only after seven years of service as a full in the American army the pay of a Captain ranges from \$200 to \$280 and that of a Second Lieutenant from \$141 to \$198 Lieutenant. It is interesting to note that

In commenting upon the subject Truth says further:

" The young French officer, be it remembered s not called upon to live up to the same standard f outward show as his British comrade in arms. He has no mess to support and he is not forced to entertain guests whom he does not like, no to pay for amusements which give him no pleasure. He can sleep in a garret in the Rue St. ionore as Napolson did when he was a Lieuenant, and pay for what meals he chooses to eat at his military club, where he gets much better value for his money than he would do in an English regimental mess."

The increase in pay of French officers. however, does not extend to the higher ranks. The total increase of the budget five and even forty are to be found among were voted by Democratic Congresses for this purpose is \$2,500,000, and of this the experts and champions, but generally sum \$1,350,000 goes to Lieutenants, while it is because they began young. In this senior officers of the rank of Major merchant marine that it might outstrip benefit only to the extent of \$125,000 Thus the French Colonels and Generals to be forgotten by Democrats of the will still continue to receive much smaller pay than English officers of equal rank. French Brigadier-Generals their summers. In ten years more, so receive but \$2,520 a year, and Generals of much and so widely is tennis played in Division, the highest rank in the French this country, it should be difficult for the At the same time it must be admitted army, but \$3,930. This is contrasted representatives of any other country to that the Republican party, which is re- with \$5,000 and \$7,500, the pay of Engenacted since the civil war, has failed ican Brigadier and Major Generals get

The present discussion is interesting marine. Republican Presidents have at the moment as it presents another good many other things more; for exwas protection for home industries, but Until very recently the army has been a career rather than a field in which a living could be earned. Its cost for Parsons's incurable and unquenching subalterns has been notoriously far devotion to him that proved the undoing Meanwhile Great Britain thus pro- larger than the pay, and English novels offone gallant local leader.

tects her shipping, although she boasts for a century at least have set forth the THE ITALIAN LAW OF ART EXherself a free trade country, and the real if not unamusing financial agonies

At a time when the English army is the subject of an incalculable amount contribution of Great Britain is from of analysis and study at home it \$8,000,000 to \$9,000,000, and since 1840 therefore seems likely that something may be done in the way of making the service possible to more young men policy. From that policy only China with slender resources. In this fashion, Truth concludes, the difficulties incident tions abstain. To quote Mr. MARVIN, to a shortage of candidates for the army subsidy to shipping "is now as fixed a might be avoided. That something of practice as is the use of the gold stand- the same purpose moved the French Government in its present course seems The "free ship" expedient, impossible apparent, for the increased pay in that in the United States on account of the army was recommended by a board of Generals who made no similar request and Germany and abandoned in favor for themselves. That the matter of inof subsidizing, because competition with creased pay for officers is by no means confined to French and English armies proved a losing game. Japan embarked but common to all armies, is indicated on the same experiment, but now pays by the fact that the same demand had subsidies of \$6,000,000 every year as the to be met in the American army as only alternative. Her merchant ma- recently as last year, when the pay of rine. like that of Germany, at once lower officers was materially increased.

Trail of Civil Service Reform.

The sense of our indebtedness to civil ervice reform deepens and broadens with the passing days. The illustration of this postulate is found in its most perfect fruition at Washington, but in greater or less degree it is visible wherever the smug smile of security wreathes the countenances of the classified. Set a man upon a three legged stool at some early age, and by the time he grows an educated whisker he has begun to look to "the Government" parel; and that will come later, we have a doubt Only a few days ago the "leaders" of

great things in Washington were discussing the proposed aviation congress reformer who has driven himself out of and some particularly eminent person the Republican party and become the seriously proposed that "the Governcence in both hands and do something We have already discussed the capital city as a cheerful recipient of Federal favor. The leaders assemble and confabulate on every imaginable provocation, to celebrate an inauguration or speed a public ceremony or boom a "carnival" of any sort, especially the "carnival" of good roads. Washington stands pat on all these schemes with a perfect willingness to retain the glory ment. She sends out invitations for concerned, Americans seem to growl ing thousands of the four quarters of provide for their housing. The Pension other instruments of defoliation-these

But about this aviation congress Why should the Government again be wheedled or coerced for an appropriacows come home and he will not stir been seduced into an expenditure of soul. Whereas if the Massachusetts \$25,000 for a pretty little plaything of no ever about to construct great auditoriums and build sumptuous barracks for the accommodation of the crowds

and it is the same in various degrees Under the provisions of the new wherever the civil service reform in-French budget Captains are hereafter fluence compresses the ideas and the

There are more ungodly men within a radius of twenty five miles of New York's City Hall than in any big city of the Old World. - The Rev. Dr. A. STEWART HARTMAN of Baltimore.

Where did Dr. HARIMAN get his figures

This British lament is hardly justified in the case of Germany, although the Germans are doing splendid work on the tennis court, and in another year or two may send champions to the United States as well as to England. Since the DOHERT brothers were at their best there has been a marked decline in British proficiency Golf seems to be more popular than tennis, and the complaint is also heard that tennis is not played at school. In fact, it is gen erally taken up afterward. In the United States schoolboy players are numerous, and in their first years at college they already excel.

It is really a young man's game, requiring quickness and force of stroke almost as much as finesse. Men of thirtycountry the Californians are coming to the front, and as their climate permits them to play outdoors most of the year the East and the middle West may have to succumb to them. The Southerners are handicapped by the intense heat of wrest the championship from the United States.

What we need is a ducking plank and a mil and with which to punish the women gossips A Brooklyn City Magistrate.

Perhaps; perhaps; but we also need a cupied by several City Magistrates.

How surprised Governor HUGBES mus have been to know that it was HERBERT

PORTATION.

There were published some ome statements concerning the exportation from Itaiy of two Titians, a transaction which seemed to shed a curiou and instructive light upon the relations alleged to exist between art dealers and the Italian functionaries. The Italian law, nominally framed for the purpose of retaining works of art in Italy for that country's benefit in respect of their wonderful attraction to tourists and students has had an effect of quite an opposite nature. It is now recognized that it has served to stimulate exportation.

Before the law went into operation the

nterest in the exportation of works of art was confined to dealers and foreign purchasers. The law had not been existence very long, however, before third and powerful party in interest made its appearance, to wit, the Italian official body charged with the surveillance of the country's art possessions and clothed with the power to discriminate as to what should or should not be qualified for exportation. That is to say, these experts and other authorities were able when they so desired to affix their official degradation to any work of art, thereby making it susceptible of exportation as being in the eye of the law negligible and not desirable for retention in the country. For instance, a private person who possessed a statue by, let us say, corenzo Ghiberti, could not sell it for exportation to a foreign country. He could sell it only upon the condition that it remained in Italy. But if the representatives of the law were minded to declare that it was not by Lorenzo Ghiberti and merely an imitation of his work, modern or otherwise in character, but so inferior as to render it negligible as a national possession, the private owner was at entire liberty to dispose of it and let be sent out of the country.

The two Titians already referred to are as well established as any works of that naster in existence. Among the well informed there has never been any question about them. This, however, seems to have presented no insuperable obstacle to their temporary degradation, a degradation which lasted no longer than appeared necessary to complete their sale and exportation to Paris. A Florentine paper of a recent date contains an interesting letter upon an analogou

Stefano Bardini known to many Americans as one of the master art deal ers of Florence, has been known for some marble busts of the sixteenth century of very exceptional beauty, portraits of Beatrice of Arragon and her father, by among that artist's finest works, as is set forth in Dr. William Bode's work on the Florentine sculptors. The following, which we translate from a recent issue o an Italian paper, has an illuminating bear ing upon this whole subject: CONCERNING THE LAURANA BUSTS-A LETTER

TO THE EDITOR: Against the persistent famatory assertions of Signor Palmarini I have to-day appealed to the honorable president of th At the trial I shall make known the truth con

cerning the facts and the manner in which the ermit to export was granted.
For the present I wish to point out that a days before the permit was accorded for my busts the nihil obstat was given for two portraits Mr. Daveen, for 600,000 lire. Which proves, nothing else, that the price set for exportation affords no standard for the artistic value, and the

less than the 40,000 lire set for the two busts of the Laurana.

I do not smoke cigarettes, but as an hones citizen and merchant I have the right to say ever now to Signor Palmarini: "Till we meet in court even with the cigarette, if you prefer."

a report drawn up by Giulio Cantalamessa and Luigi Cavenaghi in consequence of an order of the Ministry gives as its judgment that the two portraits of the Spilimbergo sisters derive their greatest merit from the intention to imitate style and for the way the color is applied in details. The report ends by consenting, that to Count d'Altigno, owner of the two pictures, should be granted the elimination from the category of works of highest value that he petition the employees have observed the law scrupu lously. The noted knowledge and the noted case of the distinguished Cantalamessa and the very skilful technical expert Cavenaghi besides lead us to believe, until the contrary is proved, that

the judgment of the report was not erroned As to the two Laurana busts, it is per missible to remark that they have been acquired by an American collector at a price approximately the same as that paid by the enterprising Mr. Duveen for his two alleged fictitious Titians.

Poetical Harmony Begets Discord Among Brethren.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You phrase "a cowardly attack" rightfully characterizes the letter regarding Dr. Henry van Dyke which appears in this norning's Sun over the signature "Alum-The writer of the letter has a perfec right to express his opinion regarding "Henry Hudson's Last Voyage," as the minority is always allowed a voice, but its sentiments are generally couched in gentle-manly terms. I hasten to assure you that alumni of Princeton do not strike only when they are safe from retaliation, nor do they stoop to communications of that char-ANOTHER ALUMNUS.

NEW YORK, October 6.

A Benefactor of New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Why soon forgotten? I refer to the late Hon. Andrew H. Green, who started the Society for the Preservation of the Palisades. did more for the improvement of New York Who originated the Greater York?

Yet who heard Mr. Green's name mentioned during the celebration? It is about time for proper recognition to be given him in some form. What has become of the Hon. Andrew H. Green Memorial Society? NEW YORK, October 7. A. LEHCSNEH.

A False Note In the Hudson-Fulton Parade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who could have devised that foolish idea of "The Crownin of Beethoven" in the parade of last Saturday nigh as a part of the Hudson-Fulton celebration? Symbolic of the fine arts? Great! But why drag r "l'am-man-ee," if you prefer. Now, it is quit probable that the popular tune was taken from one of Beethoven's symphonies, and the band-master being the wiser meant to give honor to whom honor is due. The effigy wabbied in the vagon, and was as deaf and as dead as Beetho

If there must be crowns for Beeth shouldn't we hear music composed by him? No marchable? Then play Wagner's or Verdi'

For grand celebrations, street and operation here should be grand music. At least there should be some unity of ideal impressive and equivalent in correctness, when great amounts of noney have been spent to make a show.

NEW YORK, October 6. E. S. STAFFORD.

ober 7. JAMES M. LINCOLE.

The Model of the Monitor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SI: The original model of the Monitor, from which the well known "cheese box on a raft" was built, is on exhibition at the New York Historical Society, Central Park West, it having been given to the society by Mr. T. F. Rowland, the builder.

THE TARIFF IN CHOCTAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the President was in Portland, Oregon, a few days ago he was reported as speaking on the lucidity of a tariff law and on his own power under the second section of the new legislation. He said:

Why, it is just like so much Choctaw rest that he is not an expert on is Choctaw. So what I wish to use this board for and what I think under the law I have a right to use it for is to make a glossary, to make an encyclopædia, make what is comparable to the United Stat

The "foreign tariff board" to which the President, referred was created by the second section of the new tariff, which auby 25 per cent. as he shall find that the person country from which the imports come treats American products. This language was used:

To secure information to assist the Preside in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ

There was dispute in the Senate ove the meaning of those words between those who sought and those who rejected a tariff commission to prepare new school referred in his Portland remarks. The anguage of the clause is unambiguous. The President is to be assisted in the 25 per cent. taxing by the "persons," and the persons" in execution of the tariff law as the President shall have prescribed it and so long as it shall be unchanged. No of modification, by Congress.

President Taft will, he declared, put the persons" at work to make for him a dictionary of tariff words, or (putting his were to be compounded so as to be a dos of medicine) to make a pharmacopæia. The druggist illustration is novel and pretty good, but a tax on imported should be so unambiguous words that taxpayers, presumed to know the law, can understand it at sight without a glossary or pharmacoposia

If the language of the tariff law is really ambiguous as to whether a higher or lower tax on an article was intended by Congress, the President evidently means that the new dictionary shall fix the rate. Certainly the importer be able to ascertain what the legal rate is. Under the new tariff no constitutional court or jury can interfere with the President in making the pharmacopæia. The rate of tax must be paid as he prescribes whenever the language used by Congress is not lucid but is ambiguous. He is final and conclusive in the translation and interpretation of the tariff Choctaw, and yet he must depend on

"persons" selected by him as familiar with the Choctaw tariff dialect.

It is regrettable that our tariff legislators and experts did not write plain English, if they have not done so; but the President seems to have announced in Portland a reasonable way out of the difficulty, provided the importer is not taxed more than Congress intended when using the Choctaw lingo. And yet it does not seem to be quite the thing that a man who wishes to make a purchase abroad cannot know by his own reading of the Air? Taft before he became President would have been annoyed to find the tariff tax law in Choctaw.

New YORK, October 7.

And happy condition, in spite of the fact that a slow and abhorrent disease is forever at one? Sheart.

The idea we have is to put to rout all institutional rigor; and those who come to see our homes applaud the success we already have had. Our year has been one of extraordinary success; but to-day we have only \$100 in the world. Sixty sick most given to them by the public, and the nurses, who have only what is given to them by their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly desirous to know if it seems well to their patients, are most earnestly in the patients, are not patients.

persons" selected by him as familiar with

NEW YORK, October 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The suggestion of having three perades instead of one at the next celebration could not possibly have lately to see three rings in a circus with different acts performing at one and the same time. Does They would want to see a bit of the First avenu could with difficulty manage one crowd on the three? Does he think the crowds would be di-vided? I doubt it. When the subway came

I understand that the Brooklyn parade was a dismal failure, and yet we are favored with a really comic suggestion from that little village, where every one walks about with a book in his pocket to find his way, and where I sp on a time six dismal months just for the experi-New York, October 7.

Why Scriptural Precedent Falls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Pro-hibitionists who are disturbed because they fall to find in the ethical teachings of the Bible an to find in the ethical teachings of the Bible any warrant for their insistence upon total abstinence and find instead the suggestion of approval of indulgence in alcoholic stimulants should take refuge in the position assumed by the anti-slav-ery crusaders before the civil war. When they were called upon to meet the argument that the Bible not only recognized but also approved and supported human slavery, an argument of au-preme potency throughout the South and among religious people at the North, they hurled back the defant answer: "Then so much the worse

Human slavery, indulgence in alcoholic stimu ants, the subordination and even degrad of women, wars of extermination and other inci-dents of a crude and nascent civilization were social and ethical customs and practices of Se assallable facts. Modernism protests against the ontinuance as such; with what such sat fifty years clearly demonstrates

Lament of a Native New Yorker.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "A Genial Guest" amuses me. I think he is right. I fear so. I was born in Greenwich village, at 24 Seventh avenue. 1849. Native New Yorkers love their dear old city, and if they could they would have dear old city, and if they could they would have prevented out of town "progressives" from enumbering it.

cumbering ij.

The advent of a paid fre department was not welcomed. As boys we loved the pigs we rode, driven through Thirteenth street to some western F. I. A. Boole, a prominent politician, bad

lot of followers, who were "Know Nothings" a clan who wanted New Yorkers and Americans to rule New York.

Every one owned or rented his or here were no apartments and no tenemen houses; poor people hired rooms in a house own or rented by others. The fire bells divided to

We sat on the stoop hot evenings with pretty iris in July, and in August went to the

Newark Taxes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If your Summit correspondent, A. B. Forsyth, will glance at the Newark tax records of recent years he will notice that under Democratic régime Newark paid taxes at the rate of \$1.71, while this year, under Republican supervision, the rate is The increase is readily accredited to the s that Resex county is again in the grip of Rep Reanism and Republican officials. H. M. R MEWARE, N. J., October 4.

Not a Linguist. Belshassar saw the writing on the wall.

"Looks like Eskimo names," he announce.
Thinking it was the controversy again he IS CIVILITY PASSING? ment is "Respectfully

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After ment, which includes in its activities a large the Union. I beg leave to lay before you for your reflection and possible comment a fact which my many years of observation

As a representative of the Government it is my custom, as it is the custom of every servant of the Government, not to sign my name to an official communication without No matter who the correspondent may be, however humble, however unworthy or criminal or illiterate, a Government official official in addressing others. It is almost thorized him to put tariff taxes up or down of respectfulness in writing to another

Yet, amazing as it may seem, I assuryou that not one in fifty of my correspondents in the commercial, financial and rail clude in his language the courtesy of menndent who does is (this I guess that the Government has really an odd which it might be as well to follow in order

But for the forty-nine others! To lift your hat to the national Government, even though the latter lifts its hat never! Not for a freeman. Nothing so foolish or so servant like! Explain it who can, but why else this almost universal avoidance of

Are we as a people flippantly commo cheerfully opposed to any less humble form of politeness than the brusque friendliness of "yours truly"? Shades of Captain Simnons! Has the age of civility passed away

rom among American men? I believe it has. We are a cheerful, friendly, hearty lot, but a nation with few WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.

THE CANCEROUS POOR. an Appeal for Their Bellef by Nathaniel

Hawthorne's Daughter.

TO THE KDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ancerous poor, tended by the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, have been splendidly aided during the year past, chiefly by legacies from Mrs. Stephen S. Cummins and Mr. John G. Heckscher, and from a fund placed in the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop Farley by the late Mrs. Eleanor Fearing Strong. From these sums. of \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$6,500, has been paid all the debt due for the country home patrons has been drawn the succor for the daily needs of the poor cancer people. One thousand dollars was given by Mr. Thomas the will of Miss Catherine Quigley, \$250 so that the two homes, with a larger quota of patients than ever before and many im-

provements made, have been in flourishing

M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D. ROSARY HILL HOME.

REUK.

Brief Notice of Polar Stars on the Brooklyn Horizon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The commu nity at large, especially the citizens of Brooklyn. made acute by the publication of your recent interview with the skipper of the Roosevelt, Cap-tain Bob Bartlett. The gallant captain is reported to have said that the Eskimos will follow no other to the pole than Commander Peary because they believe him to be Reuk, the man next to God

for the moment, the march of philosophy and profound thought on Wallabout Market; but now thank goodness, the stars of Cook and Reuk are in the ascendent, and Brooklyn, despite its detrac-tors, is not to be denied. T. O'CALLAGHAN. NEW YORK, October 6.

British Cabinet Ministers and Golf. From Throne and Country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer may be de-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer may be described without offence as a Ministerial golfer. That is to say be plays as well as is necessary for any Cabinet Minister. Although the golf standard is on the whole fairly high among M. P.s. there has been no one of Cabinet rank, with the exception of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who could be truthfully described as an accomplished golfer. Mr. Balfour is probably the best known of all the golfing M. P.s. but his enthusiasm is greater than his skill. Of Mr. Asquith is more constant. neither his skill nor his enthusiasm is imme-diately apparent. In truth, however, no Cabinet Minister can afford to play golf too well. The country would feel decidedly distrustful of a Prime Minister or a Foreign Secretary whose golf was of a kind likely to win the amateur

Stone Crab Farms of Florida From the Florida Times Union.

Not every resident of Fiorida knows what a uperfor dish for the table is the stone crab. It is to Southern waters what the lobster is to North ern. George Lizotte of Pass-a-Grille fenced in a portion of Boca Clega Bay some time ago and planted his water farm with stone crabs to prevent the extinction of the species. He is studying their wants and habits and believes he can largely their wants and nabits and perseves he can largely increase their numbers yearly. Captain Cason of Pass-a-Grille is preparing to fence in a second atone crab farm of large proportions. There is an enormous demand for the stone crabs from the numerous visitors to the island, and the supply, though great, is being rapidly depleted.

Inspecting the Fortifications From the Boston Globe.

To-morrow the Ancients will be taken on automobile trip, to a luncheon at the Deutschelbe, and on a visit to the large breweries.

What's in a Name? Statue of Purity—I stand for purity.

Statue of Liberty—Shucks! I stand for liberty, et American citizens are loobtriaked under my

"WORKING HIS WAY THROUGH!" Start at College of a Boy With \$100.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. A year ago I graduated from bigh school in my home town, up-State in New York. A poor boy, I wanted a college course in engineerlaer Polytechnic Institute as the best place for me, and I was on my way there to enter when relatives whom we stopped Schenectady to visit - I was with my father, who was on a business trip-urged me to alter my plans in favor of Union. As the courses seemed at least equally good and seemed possible to make living arrange ments on a cheaper basis I straightway enrolled with the entering class at the Schenectady college. There I

my freshman year. Meanwhile my brother-in-law, a Princeton graduate, had been urging me to go to the New Jersey university. He argued that I could live just as cheap there as anywhere else, and also that there were abundant opportunities to make money. He told me very frankly that I needed the broadening ence of a larger community; and I guest did, all right, for having lived always it of a freak-never had consorted with fellows of my own age. Well, to cut a long story down, after working all last summer in my father's cooperage, saving up against soph year at Union, I decided at the very last moment to take a try at Princeton Saturday morning, September 18, I landed in New York with \$100 in my pocket

dollar to come. My brother-in-law was so at his responsibility in persuading me to make the change. I put myself in his charge and he decided to take me home with him over Sunday and go down to three bours left of the business week he directed me to make use of them, scouting of introduction to managers of business he having no acquaintance there, but saying a letter would be read where I might not be able to get a hearing. The first was an athletic goods firm. They said they thought the ground was so thoroughly covered by a bigger house that competition was hopeless, but they were willing to let me sell their goods on commission. No definite arrangement could be made, however still, it was at least an encouraging possibility. The second manager, of a big fountain pen house, told me his firm sold its goods through the college book store; but he sent me to another company, where my experience at the sporting goods store was repeated. Result so far, two bare possibilities, but no definite employment. he having no acquaintance there, but saving

the sporting goods store was repeated. Result so far, two bare possibilities, but no definite employment.

Monday we went to Princeton. First we had to consider the negative side, so to speak—the reduction of expenses. "You must get a room on the campus," said my mentor, and we got one of the cheapest, \$30 a year, or of course \$15 for the first term, which I made my horizon. Second hand furniture, buying only the few absolutely necessary articles, cost only \$12. The next big item on the term bill is board, "said my coach, and to the treasurer's office we went, where we learned that all underclass men are required to eat at commons, where the charge is \$5.50 a week. We explained he wittle capital I had and that I was self-dependent, and an interview with the secretary of the university—I went in to see him slone, to do my own talking—ended in an arrangement whereby in return for certain work (not in the least menial in character) I am to have my board free. Things were looking fine for me!

Then the big item of tuition confronted us, \$160 a year, for I am to be B. S.; and \$80, the first term half, would by itself pretty nearly wipe my little pile out of existence. Well, there are scholarships for academic at dents who need help, but not for men in the science school; but here came in the remission of tuition. This removed \$100 a year, or \$50 a term (which is cancelled as a loan to the student), leaving \$30 for my first term bill. Thus, with charges for light and heat, my term bill will be only about \$60.

All this had been done without my having year.

about \$60.

All this had been done without my having yet passed entrance examinations, although by virtue of my good standing at Union I was assured of admission to the university, assured of admission if desired. How-

passed entrance examinations, although by virtue of my good standing at Union I was assured of admission to the university, as a sophomore special if desired. However, my guardian angel said: "If you can make your way for three years you can do it for four, and it's worth while to start with a class and stick with it all the way." So Monday and Tuesday I took the examinations, fourteen of them, without having had a chance to brush up for them. With a couple of conditions, I passed well enough to get my B. S., and then probably for two more years, for the E. E. degree.

My brother-in-law, leaving with me a letter of introduction to the editor of the college paper—and a bushel of good tips—went back to the city. When the newspaper office opened I called with my letter, and got a job carrying the paper on the campus, which takes an hour before breakfast each morning and pays a couple of dollars a week. This is the first item on the nositive side, of making money. Then I went to the Self-Help Bureau of the Philadelphian (Y. M. C. A.) Society, and through them got a chance to work for the Students Clothes Pressing Association. This, however, would take so much time and pay so little that I passed it up in favor of other openings that had developed and promised far better returns. The first of these was an agency for collee, which I am selling in the town, with prospects of working up a good hustiness. The other is a magazine subscription agency. From these two I confidently expect to make enough fo "see me through." Later on, when my standing is assured, I hope to be able to do theoring, which pars \$2 an hour, and typewriting. A man with a typewriter and mimeograph can make bales of money. There are theses to be copied and syllabi of lecture courses to be got out.

This is the story of my start: without capital, resources or experience; no assets.

they believe him to be Reuk, the man next to God. Now, for years previous to Peary's first expedition there was not a citizen of the City of Churches who did not feel and believe that the auster people's candidate for the office of Mayor had what amounted to a prescriptive right to that title. The assertion of claims at this time on behalf of Peary is in the nature of usurpation.

Furthermore. Bartlett threw slurs on the sied. This sied, as every one in the secret of the Cook expedition, including Harry Whitney, knew, was patterned on one of the early models of the conveyance in which adult male Brooklyn pushed minor Brooklyn to fame and manhood. This proves, at least, that no woman could have driven it to the boreal centre. Pursuing the policy of throwing cold water on Brooklyn's achievements, its citizens well remember, at a time when the influence of Reuk had all but conquered Williams-burg, with malice you took up and reiterated the last words of his famous peroration. It hink not," and added, "Ratsi" staying, no doubt that march of philosophy and

Parks of Australian Cities.

From the Westminster Gazette.

Australians, with a fine climate, believe in stoying themselves, and there are plenty of facilities. Thus in Sydney there are parks and squares and public gardens with a total area of 4.33 acres. Sixteen miles from the city—a shilling excursion train fare is the picturesque National Park, containing 36,810 acres, preserved in their natural state. A similar reserve called Kurin-gai Chase, comprising 35,500 acres of land ehiefly of densely wooded hills skirting for many miles around numerous tidal arms of Broken Bay is also held for the enjoyment of the public for of recreation grounds in or near the city. Ade-laide is surrounded by a belt of park lands, and has about 2,300 acres set apart for the public benefit; nor are Perth and Hobart and Brisbane

South African Meteorite.

From the London Standard.

A South African correspondent tells the story a large meteorite, weighing more than half a ton, which has been sent by Dr. Rogers of the Geological Survey from Prieska, in the Kenhards territory of Cape Colony, to the South African Museum at Cape Town. The meteorite was found at Rateldraal, and it looks like a mass of molten metal, with a number of cavitles or pockets in it, and where not earth solled is of a dark bluish leaden color. In parts it has been chipped with a chisel or pickaze, and in such cuts it shows small shiny specks. It is described as a dull, warped mass of nickeliferous iron, and Dr. Peringuey, the director of the museum, ascribes its describes and the left of the displayant of the color of the museum.

New British Island From the Westminster Gazette

advent as due to the disintegration of some con

Off the northwest coast of Australia there is an sland which till recently belonged to no one. it is not a very large island. In fact, it measures only 365 yards by 30 yards. It has however, a good anchorage, small for that reason its possesion may at some time be valuable. The British lowernment has therefore annexed the island, and an official notification of the fact recently reached the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs. The new British possession is known as Cartler Island, and is simost surrounded by coral rects.